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25 September 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Training

SUBJECT : Intelligence School Weekly Report #38
17 September through 23 September 1958

1. The Intelligence School is preparing several OTR
Bulletin articles for [] is
attached for information.

2. [] is ill with a cold.

[]

Chief, Intelligence School

Attachments

IS Faculties' Weekly Reports
Article on Studies

Document No. 122 36
NO CHANGE in Class. ☐
☐ DECLASSIFIED
Class. CHANGED TO: TS S (C)
DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77
Auth: DDA REG. 77/1763
Date: 14 March 1978 By: []

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Readers will find that the current (Summer 1958) issue of the Studies incorporates a number of their own suggestions made through the medium of the questionnaire circulated early this year. Briefer articles on a wider range of subjects, more practical articles, more unclassified articles separately bound, information on authors, short summaries, running titles, subtitles, and a sort of Letters-to-the-Editor section are all reader ideas which the editors have adopted. The issue contains much that makes good reading for a wide audience—Gordon Stewart on the development of CIA's top generalists, a debate on the fundamental approach to overseas operations, an extraordinary analysis of interrogation techniques, a behind-the-scenes picture of the East-West exchange program, the story of the Polish Home Army's intelligence operations. But it also has grist for specialists in document storage, nuclear weapons effects, psychological problems, Soviet area collection activities, radio monitoring, intelligence in the Civil War, and Soviet political analysis.

The Studies is sponsored by OTR for the benefit of the intelligence community not as a training device but as a brewing-pot for the mingling and development of ideas, much as any professional journal may be sponsored by a university prominent in a particular professional field. OTR instructors do find many of the articles useful in the classroom or in collateral reading assignments, but here too their value lies less in the presentation of facts and approved doctrine than in the stimulation

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of new thinking among instructors and students alike. All mentally alert intelligence professionals have problems they nose about, new approaches they have engineered, issues on which they disagree with accepted doctrine, or knowledge of intriguing operations of which the community as a whole is only half aware. OTR furnishes in the Studies a meeting-hall in which these things can be brought to light, discussed, debated, and thought out.

The many who are relatively new in intelligence work or who have been too much confined in one of its compartmented cells, however, will find the Studies refreshing orientive reading. If the systematic way to get acquainted with a person is to study his family history, work record, medical report, and psychological assessment, then the best institutional orientation requires poring over organization charts, learning statements of mission and functions, tracing procedural channels, and memorizing regulations; but you don't really get acquainted with a man-- or human institution-- until you talk to him, discuss his hopes and frustrations sympathetically, and draw out his views on life. Besides, it is much more fun to find yourself in some remote corner of the intelligence labyrinth exploring its intricacies than to have an oversimplified map of it handed out to you.

These are the purposes of Studies in Intelligence, purposes which it is fulfilling ever more satisfactorily, thanks to the increasing participation of its reading audience. Its continued progress and future quality depend acutely on this participation, on a flow of spontaneous contributions from all over the community. Those who have done fresh thinking about intelligence methods or aspects of the ideology or history of intelligence will find it a profitable and satisfying exercise to communicate

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